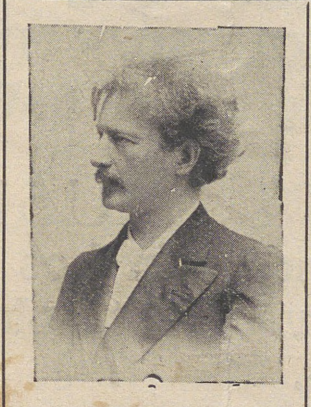


Graphic



VOL. XXIX Los Angeles, Cal., August 15, 1908. No. 11

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Reminiscences of Andy Johnson—XVI

By MAJOR BEN C. TRUMAN

These sketches have been much more extended than I at first had the slightest intention of making them. Now I may appropriately touch upon the death of Mr. Johnson and the monument over his remains at Greenville, Tennessee, and present a few extracts from the memorial addresses made in Congress.

The ex-President died a United States Senator from Tennessee, near his mountain home (Greenville) in that State, on the 31st of July, 1875; and on the 5th of June, 1878, the unveiling of a monument that had been erected to his memory by his family took place in the presence of a large concourse of East Tennesseans, and a few others from Middle and West Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina. The remains of his beloved wife also rest under the same monolith, the twain lying side by side. The monument stands on the crest of a prominent conical hill, half a mile southwest of Greenville, commanding a noble landscape, stretching away for miles to the distant mountains that line the horizon. The marble shaft rises in the center of the Johnson burying ground, a circular grassy plot, thirty feet in diameter.

The monument is twenty-seven feet high, with a measurement of nine by seven feet at

the base, which is of gray granite, and composed of three pieces—the low, broad arch and the two supports which rest upon a limestone foundation set five feet in the solid slate of Monument Hill. This arch spans the two graves some three feet above the ground surface.

On the arch rests the die, about three feet high and four feet square, flanked on either side by a half-pyramidal wing, on the top of each of which stands an urn holding a funeral torch. Next above the die is the pedestal, also about three feet high and two feet square, the bottom and top both ornamented round about with a molding, bead fillet, and concave. Above the pedestal stands the shaft, about fifteen feet in height, square, with beveled corners, plain at the bottom, the upper half draped with the stars and stripes, and surmounted with a globe on which is perched an outspread eagle, poised as if in defense from an expected attack from below.

The pedestal is ornamented with a scroll Constitution immediately above an open book, on the left hand page of which rests an open hand pointing towards the Constitution and also representative of the act of taking the oath of office under it. The die bears the following inscription:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Seventeenth President
of the
United States.

Born Dec. 29, 1808.
Died July 31, 1875.

His faith in the People
never wavered.

ELIZA JOHNSON

Born Oct. 4, 1810.
Died Jan. 15, 1876.

In memory of Father
and Mother.

The east face of the monument alone bears inscriptions—the others are plain. A neat substantial iron palisade encloses the monument and family burial ground, and the whole is distinctly visible from the railway, approaching Greenville from the West. One of the last acts of Mr. Taft, late Secretary of War, was to make the plat containing this monument a National Cemetery.

The unveiling oration by Congressman Jones, of East Tennessee, was a masterpiece—reciting in eloquent syllables Johnson's lowly beginnings, his steady and unflinching steps up the American ladder of fame, such as no other human being in any land at any age has ever climbed. It would be impossible to present a tenth of it, although it would be eagerly perused; so I will content myself by publishing the orator's peroration, thus:

Mr. Johnson was not the creature of circum-

(Continued on Page 4)

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Graphic

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Now for the New Park.

Reading any of the Los Angeles newspapers one would fancy that the most important news of the week concerned the factional fight in the Republican party between the "Machine" and the Lincoln-Roosevelt forces. Yet, in the larger sense, this battle, contested with such vigor and relentlessness, counts for but little compared with the decision in relation to the future of Agricultural Park. Political fights, and politicians are soon forgotten; the creation of one big public park means much more for the well-being of this and future generations.

The decision of the Supreme Court confirms title in Agricultural Park to the Sixth District Association—in other words sets aside the transfer of the agricultural tract to the private association which sought to obtain control. It is now up to the State of California to decide what shall be the future of this hundred or so acres of land.

Certain it is that it will not be sold. Whether it can be diverted from its original use or not, it not for us to say. We believe, however, that the State can permit its use forever as a public park, and that laws to that end can be obtained from the State Legislature. When the excitement of the present political struggle is over, men can look about themselves with some degree of calmness, and decide upon the proper course of action.

It is fortunate that there exists in the southern part of the city an association that has as its special care the proposition to transform this tract into a public park. Ordinarily what is every man's business is no man's business and were there no organization ready to take up the work, the project would remain dormant for an indeterminate time. But the residents of the south side are anxious that a park be established, worthy of the name. A city square or two does not make a "park," albeit the men who laid out most of the city seem to have thought so.

There is still another large tract of land in Los Angeles that sooner or later will become available for park purposes. The city should take steps not only to obtain Agricultural Park for the south, but this other tract, eventually, for the southwest.

Communicated.

[The "Graphic" is in receipt of the following letter from Andrea Sbarboro, the president of the Grape Growers' Association of California. It may be explained that Mr. Sbarboro is one of the leading figures of the Italian Swiss Colony of Asti and a prominent banker of San Francisco.—Ed. "Graphic."]

Editor "Graphic,"—Sir: I have just read with interest your kindly article on "The Gospel of the Grape," apropos of the formation of the Grape Growers' Association, and as President of this new organization, which has the interest of the viticultural industry of the state at heart, I want to thank you for the liberal views you express in the matter.

In commenting on the resolutions adopted by the Grape Growers' Association of California, I notice that you seem in doubt as to the meaning of the term "distributing freely," and I take pleasure in setting you right in the matter. My idea is to protect the wine industry from the annoyances of prohibition which exist in several of the counties where wine cannot be delivered to families in the usual way. This has resulted in all sorts of subterfuges; for example, in your immediate neighborhood in the city of Pasadena, wine was delivered to families in cleaned coal oil cans so that the neighbors would not know that wine was being used in those particular houses.

The obnoxious system of charging enormous licenses for the sale of wine should be eliminated, and then light wine could be distributed freely throughout the State of California, not to saloons, but to families.

Since the organization of our Association, the grape growers of Santa Clara county and Napa county have organized, and are doing everything in their power to insure the success of our movement. I am sorry to see that the grape growers have not formed an association in the southern part of the state. They must certainly realize the necessity of counteracting the influence of the prohibition movement that is spreading over the country and the desirability of educating the people of the United States to the proper use of wine at the table if they hope to get rid of their grapes and wines. They must be interested whether they sell their grapes for sweet wine making or dry wines. The raisin grape grower is also equally interested as it often occurs that he can dispose of his second grape crop, when prices for raisins are cheap—also some of his first crop—to the wineries at a great advantage. These would otherwise probably go to waste.

We would like very much to see your paper take up the matter of calling the attention of the grape growers in southern California to the necessity of immediate action. This would aid our cause materially and will bring publicity to our efforts to eradicate the evil of drunkenness from our country and in addition turn the undeveloped hill lands, which now are only good for pasturage, into beau-

tiful vineyards that will enrich our country and give pleasant healthy and profitable employment to countless unemployed people.

Thanking you for your interest in the matter, I am,
Very truly yours,

A. SBARBORO.

President Grape Growers' Assn. of Cal.

[We think that Mr. Sbarboro has not been in Southern California lately or he would know that the oil can subterfuge is no longer good form in Pasadena—or in any other of the presumably "dry" districts of Southern California.—Ed. "Graphic."]

Prohibition and Social Psychology.

A most important contribution to the now almost universal discussion of Prohibition is found in the current issue of "McClure's Magazine" from the pen of Hugo Munsterberg. The professor is one of the foremost living authorities on psychology—which means that he has devoted the study of a lifetime to analyzing the forces which impel human thought, and in the still broader field of social psychology the mental conditions which create and animate what is called "the force of public opinion," or what Mr. Munsterberg himself styles "the fashion of the mind."

Eliminating the familiar arguments of Prohibitionists and their opponents as partisan and interested, Professor Munsterberg approaches the subject from his "scientific conscience." He claims that "so far as the really disinterested public is concerned," the discussion has been essentially one-sided. Even when "serious men like Cardinal Gibbons raise their voices in a warning against Prohibition, they are denounced and overborne, and no one cares to imitate them." The fundamental evil of American public opinion, in his judgment, has been peculiarly exposed in this agitation: namely, that "no one dares to be on the unpopular side; just as in fashion and social life, every one wants to be in it," and he declares that "no problem has in America a fair hearing as soon as one side has become the fashion of mind." The result, too often, is a hysterical zig-zag movement, where fearlessness might have found a middle way of steady progress. His prophecy is that the hysterical movement towards national abstinence will not stop until prohibition is proclaimed in every state-house between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Admitting all the evils of drunkenness and that the neglect of their cure would be criminal, Professor Munsterberg is convinced that "to rush on to the conclusion that every vineyard ought therefore to be devastated is unworthy of the logic of a self-governing nation."

While there is no limit to the problems which ought to be studied most seriously before such "a gigantic revolution" is organized, the professor abstracts in turn from his own study the political, the medical, the theological, and the economic phases and concentrates on the psychological problem. The greatest national danger today is the prevalent disregard of law. It is from this psychological factor that "the public service becomes degraded, the public conscience dulled." "To foster this immoral negligence of law by fabricating hasty, ill-considered laws in a hysterical mood, laws which almost tempt toward a training in violation of them, is surely a dangerous experiment in social psychology," and Professor Munsterberg unhesitatingly declares that "Prohibition forced by a majority on an unwilling minority will always remain a living source of the spirit of disregard for law." This minority, indeed, is composed of those who consider "the arbitrary rule undemocratic, absurd, immoral," and who really believe that they are justified in finding a way around contemptible and impotent interference.

Already the wave of hasty and hysterical legislation "has swollen to a devastating flood." What is it to lead to? The growing conviction that many people eat too much may result in some State declaring slaughtering illegal, the confiscation of meat-packing houses and prohibiting "the poisonous consumption of beef." There are other crusades against tea and coffee and against the use of drugs. "According to this line of legislative wisdom, there is no reason for prohibiting only alcohol."

If any true progress is to be reached in regulating the liquor trade and promoting temperance, it can only come from the most careful analysis of all the factors of this problem, but, instead, "the nation leaves it to the unthinking, emotional part of the population." Such superficiality, of which Professor Munsterberg gives pungent example,

"is the more repellant because every glimpse below the surface shows an abundance of cant and hypocrisy and search for cheap fame and sensationalism and still more selfish motives mingled with the whole movement: even the agitation itself, with its threats of ruin, borders too often on graft and blackmail, and thus helps to debauch the public life."

The demand of true civilization is for temperance and not for abstinence, and complete prohibition must in the long run work against real temperance. "The real danger begins everywhere with intemperance; that is, with a lack of that self-discipline, which is not learned but lost under the outer force of prohibition."

The moderate use of alcohol is recognized by Professor Munsterberg as a "helper to civilization." That it brings a "brain alteration" is admitted, but such alterations, at the right time are distinctly beneficial. "What would result," he asks, "if prohibition should really prohibit, and all the inhibitions which a mild use of beer and wine promise to the brain really be lost? The psychological outcome would be twofold: certain effects of alcohol which serve civilization would be lost; and, on the other hand, much more harmful substitutions would set in." Alcohol affords the most direct relief to the daily tension of the masses. Moreover, under total abstinence there would be danger of drying up the emotions of the nation. "Emotional desire for a life of beauty would yield to the triviality of usefulness. Puritanism has held back the real American spirit of artistic creation in fine arts and music and drama: prohibition without substitutes would crush still more the esthetic spirit in the brain of man." And the substitutes which Professor Munsterberg briefly reviews are far more injurious than the use of alcohol. "America under prohibition pushes the masses into gambling and reckless excitements and sexual disorder and money-crazes and criminal explosions of mind."

The experiments of history should be sufficient. "Are there not two hundred million Moslems who are obedient to Mohammed's law, that wine-drinking is sinful?" Yet "their life goes on in slavery and polygamy and semi-civilization." On the other hand, "all the strong nations, all those whose con-

tributions were of lasting value to the progress of mankind, have profited from the help of artificial stimulation and intoxicants." History shows that "intemperance and abstinence alike work against the highest interests of civilization." Temperance, that is, "sufficient use of intoxicants to secure emotional inspiration and volitional intensity, together with sufficient training in self-discipline to avoid their evils," has always introduced the fullest blossoming of national greatness. "Instinctively the American nation as a whole is evidently striving for such temperance, but a hysterical minority has at present succeeded in exaggerating the movement and transforming it into its caricature, prohibition." Temperance, inevitably, will be the final result, since the American nation "will not ultimately allow itself to become an emasculated nation of dyspeptic ice-water drinkers without inspiration and energy" and relying on far more deleterious substitutes for alcohol "to furnish the excitement which the nerves of a healthy nation need."

To secure such temperance, Professor Munsterberg believes that "the beverages of strongly alcoholic nature ought to be fought by those of light alcoholic effect." Beer and light wines must supplant whiskey and gin. Furthermore, "the drunkard must not be tolerated under any circumstances." And "above all, the social habits in the sphere of drinking must be entirely reshaped." Professor Munsterberg would abolish the saloon, the bar, and the habits of drinking standing and of mutual treating. "As long as drinking means to the imagination of a considerable well-meaning minority of the nation the present-day repulsive life of saloons and bars, the minority will find it easy to terrorize and to whip into line the whole country." Eventually temperance laws which the sound instinct of the masses will really respect will be found. "Training in self-control as against recklessness, training in harmless hilarity and social enjoyment as against mere vulgar excitement and rag-time pleasures, training in respect for law as against living under hysterical rules which cannot be executed and which invite blackmail, corruption, and habitual disregard of laws—these are indeed the most needed influences on the social mind of the country."

Reminiscences of Andy Johnson—XVI

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

stances, otherwise this scene of today had not been. He carved his own career, mainly without adventitious favor. Perhaps some elements in his own character caused the struggle of his life to be more severe. A degree of reserve, tinged with distrust, made him less the object of warm esteem and attachment than that of confidence and admiration inspired by the intrinsic elevation of his nature. He was endowed with capacious and resolute faculties which brooked no obstacle, and made him superior to eliques and conventions. His only external aid was the liberal institutions of government under which he lived, and of these he felt himself to be a foster son, and for them he cherished an affection which would have made his life, if needed, a sacrifice. A representative democracy offered a theatre, and by his own exertions he reared the intellectual and moral structure which his countrymen are proud to honor. There is no frivolous or fictitious component in the character he has left; it is the product of earnest, faithful work, due to laudable aspiration, and devoted to

the service of his country and his fellow-men.

His personal appearance was familiar here. Of medium height, his figure was compactly shaped, indicating sinewy strength and power of endurance. His step was elastic, and his carriage erect. In complexion, he was slightly swarthy; his hair, in early manhood, was quite dark and luxuriant, becoming thinned and silvered in his later years. His chest was broad and deep, his neck stout but shapely, surmounted by a large and well-formed head. His countenance, with its deep-set, piercing eyes, was one to arrest attention. "On his front, deliberation sat, and public care," with an expression habitually anxious, shaded with sadness. Smiles were not frequent with him, but when so moved, they were sincere and hearty. His general manner was grave, rather than austere, but quickly showed his feelings—the sterner as well as the gentler. Trained in no school of deportment, he had yet an innate dignity, and while in the Presidential chair, the sceptre of authority seemed native to his hand. His mind was analytical and logical in cast—the

reasoning faculties being predominant. He sought for facts and first principles, and applied them acutely and profoundly. His imagination did not furnish him with figures of fancy, but his fervid nature furnished him with apt resources of illustration and well-chosen language. His power was in clearness of statement and simplicity of argument, that the people could follow, and a vehement earnestness that convinced them of his sincerity. In his conflict in debate, a personal tone was often observed which was not intended—the result rather of his intense feeling upon the principle or doctrine at issue. Though often in collision, bitterness did not abide with him, except to those who had been treacherous or vindictive. Most severely tested from the lowest to the highest points of his fortunes, his decision and force of will were simply grand. Though open to counsel, he formed his own judgment, and his conclusion was immovable. Opposition but fixed it more firmly, and men called him obstinate, but he stood upon his rendered reasons. He was thoroughly honest in his convictions,

and in their defense no danger appalled him. He would have adhered to them at the martyr's stake. His honesty, in the broad issue, was an emphatic trait. That which he believed became a part of him, and he was incorruptible by bribe, either to his purse or ambition. His official standard of uprightness was lofty, and in an era of corruption he was without blemish. His moral courage, in the performance of public duty, towered to the sublime, and in this respect their characters are as little different as the spelling of their names—Andrew Johnson and Andrew Jackson. His tastes were simple and frugal, and his blandishments of station did not debauch them. A modest home in this unpretending town, and the company of his neighbors, sufficed for him who had moved among the more than equal of the great and titled. He did not affect piety, and was not communicative of whatever religious views he entertained. So thoughtful he was, it is probable that he held some, but he kept that account with his Maker alone. He was not without faults, but they were such as are common to the best of men; and not without errors, but the balance of his qualities, great and small, and of his acts, public and private, is more largely in his favor than that of most men. His

political principles were pronounced and steadfast. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat of the intenser type, and believed firmly in the capacity of the people, in their honesty of purpose, and in their fidelity to good government and social order. Though to no man has the term been more offensively applied, he was not a demagogue, and no taint of agrarianism defiled his thoughts. He opposed universal suffrage as alike inexpedient, and unconstitutional in the manner it was proposed. He did not mislead people. He communed with them frankly, for he did not forget that he was one of them, and had been of the humblest. Occasion came when he differed with the people, and he maintained his opinions with fearless candor. He was devoted to the Constitution of the United States as the chart of the wisest and freest government ever devised by man. He interpreted it by the letter, and insisted that its powers should not be enlarged by too liberal construction. He regarded it as the palladium of popular government and regulated liberty. He jealously guarded the reserved rights of the States, but held that the union of these States, formed under the Constitution, was essential to their preservation. When it was imperilled, he stood forth its mighty champion. Of that struggle others may wear the military

laurels, but to him belongs the civic wreath; and in the catalogue of its history, the impartial verdict of aftertimes will award him the first place for unselfish patriotism and unequalled powers.

The designs and inscriptions on that chaste marble—the eagle, the flag, the scroll, and the simple line, "His faith in the people never wavered"—typify the character it commemorates. Here on this romantic spot, chosen by himself, that shaft will stand, attracting the gaze of those who pass on that great highway yonder, leading to the North and to the South, and to the East and to the West. It will become a pilgrim shrine to which generations yet unborn shall pay homage to the memory of one whose name will grow more lustrous as time shall lapse. And these majestic mountains, which will not survive his fame, looking down, shall sentinel the sepulchre of this Statesman, Patriot and Friend of the people—the Defender of the Constitution and of the Union.

[The extracts from some of the memorial addresses in Congress will be presented next week and conclude this extremely interesting contribution of Major Truman.—Editor "Graphic."]

By the Way

Primary Fight.

A first-class political fight at the primaries is always good for any party. A healthy opposition to the element that controls any political party, bodes good for the average citizen who takes no hand in political affairs except on the regular election day. So it comes to pass that I, who have kept out of the primary fight on the present occasion, was able to view this struggle with unimpassioned eyes. Whenever there is no opposition to any machine—whether a machine made up of reformers or otherwise—the dominant forces in the party become lax. Everything is "easy," and abuses creep in and multiply. Because Abe Ruef was the undisputed master of the Republican and United Labor parties of San Francisco, he did about as he pleased, and held up everybody within reach. Had there been organized opposition to Ruef worth while within the party, the various devious enterprises in which that wily boss became involved would have been impossible. In Los Angeles the existence of two strong factions in the Republican party is the best guarantee that the people will have a chance for their lives and property. So it is that I can look at the scrapping and maneuvering with a deal of satisfaction. As long as there are two strong contending factions, the ordinary man who pays the taxes will have a chance.

The Hotel Majestic, corner of Sutter and Gough streets, is the best place to stay in San Francisco. First-class service for first-class people. Gustav Mann, formerly of Los Angeles, Manager.

The Why of the Defeat.

The decisive defeat of the Lincoln-Rooseveltters was not due to any lack of confidence on the part of the people in the good intentions of the rank and file of that wing of the party. On the contrary. Everybody, I think, is willing to concede that the mass of the Lincoln-Rooseveltters were actuated by the best motives and principles. But the situation became such that thousands of men who otherwise would have joined the standard of revolt, could not cast their votes with the Lincoln-Rooseveltters. The result was a

vote of "no confidence" in the leaders of the newly organized element. Take my own case. I voted and worked for Theodore Bell for Governor of this State because I did not like the idea of Gillett's nomination by Harriman at that dinner in Washington. Yet in this primary election I had the alternative of choosing Walter Parker or Meyer Lissner for "boss." I could not hesitate long. I had the chance to help along the aspirations of Earl T. Earl as the newspaper boss of this end of the State. Heaven save us from newspaper bosses! We have none in Southern California, and never want one. The northern leaders in the Lincoln-Roosevelt division were George C. Pardee, who is a reformer because Abe Ruef would not renominate him at Santa Cruz, and Rowell of Fresno, who has clamored for an office—anything—ever since he was old enough to extract milk from a baby's bottle. I read the list of the Lincoln-Roosevelt "prominent men" and saw in the roster the names of men who have been chasing office since a time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; men whose chief grievance is that they have not had a sufficient stay at the official trough. Platforms and asseverations are all very well but I had to take into consideration the men behind those platforms. With the exception of a few men like Stimson and Hughes and Belshaw the element did not appeal to me. I kept out of the fight and went to the tall timber. I had the alternative of choosing between the railroad, which has no legitimate business in politics, and an aggregation of self-styled reformers in most of whom I had no confidence. Now, from conversation with all manner of men in the last four or five weeks, I think that the majority of the Republicans in Southern California think about as I do on this matter. They are not bound to the railroad; they would rather that the railroad got out of politics—something that I fancy Mr. Harriman would be glad to do if secured from ambushades by grafters; they are apt to be cynical at the claim that all virtue and decency and probity can be found under the Earl-Lissner banner; they are willing to admit that some good men can come out of Nazareth. The fight will result

in the best lot of candidates being presented to the people in November ever nominated by a Republican county convention.

Perkins.

So George C. Perkins goes back to the Senate. I am sorry. The result of this election proves what I have always said—that Perkins is the luckiest man in politics in California. When the Third and Fourth Ward Club held its memorable banquet at Levy's, less than a month ago, all of the speakers were strong on this point—that inasmuch as the tariff is to be revised at the next session of Congress it is incumbent on this State, so dependent on the tariff for prosperity, to return its old delegation. Well I rather think that Victor H. Metcalf is as familiar with the ropes at Washington as is George C. Perkins, and I would rather twenty times over have seen a man of Metcalf's calibre sent to the Senate than Perkins. But the "orders" were for Perkins to go back, and he will go, unless the Democracy carries this State. It is about a 1,000 to 1 shot that it will not.

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Supervisors.

By far the most interesting part of the proceedings of the Republican county convention will be in the sub-conventions at which the supervisors are named. Supervisor Charles E. Patterson may be re-nominated, and he ought to be. He has been the target of unlimited abuse by Earl T. Express and has been maligned without stint by the over-zealous. Mr. Patterson has done well by his district and his sole offense appears to have been an unwillingness to take newspaper orders. Whether George Alexander will be re-nominated appears in doubt. The regular Republicans have a majority of the delegates in Mr. Alexander's district and there was some sort of an understanding, tacit or direct, that Mr. Alexander would be re-nominated, provided he kept out of the primary fight. I am told that much soreness prevails among the "Machine" delegates, who do not want to vote for Alexander, claiming that he supported the Lincoln-Roosevelt wing after that understanding or agreement or whatever it was, had been patched up. Time will develop whether there will be opposition to Alexander. The hottest fight of all will be in Wilson's district. If Mr. Wilson succeeds in getting the nomination he will have broken most records. He has a good bunch of delegates to start with, and may be able to "trade" his way to success. Certain it is that no Lincoln-Roosevelt man will be named.

Consolidation.

In the banking world more is heard these days about consolidation than anything else. Those banks which have not yet met the clearing house requirement as to \$200,000 capital and surplus will have to make some arrangements before the first of September.

The clearing house authorities aver that the requirement will be insisted upon, and some of the bankers concerned are apparently content to wait and see what they will see. The latest consolidation consists of the Market and Produce Bank, in the market district at Third and Central, the South Side Bank at Twenty-seventh and Central, and the Main Street Bank at Thirty-third and Main. The capital of the Traders Bank, which will take over these institutions, is \$200,000. The headquarters of the bank will be at Third and Central. The Equitable Savings Bank will raise its capital to \$200,000. The Bank of Highland Park, which has been clearing through Los Angeles banks, will probably clear through Pasadena, which is as handy an arrangement for this bank as it is to clear through Los Angeles. What the other banks will do is not yet known.

Gambling.

I see by the "Express" that Rev. John Roach Straton has told the flock of the Temple Baptist Church that gambling in every form should be suppressed. To all of which, amen. Perhaps Mr. Straton in denouncing gambling will tell the difference between betting at a faro table, and the case of a wealthy newspaper owner and self-styled leader of "reformers," who takes a flyer in United States Steel. May be there is a difference.

Southern Californians visiting San Francisco cannot do better than stay at the Hotel Majestic, corner of Sutter and Gough. First-class accommodations and service for first-class people. Gustav Mann, manager, formerly of Los Angeles.

Automobiles.

Maybe I am too captious, but the inquiry will arise as to why some city officials will use their automobiles—bought and maintained by the people—for pleasure trips in the country, on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. The city does not buy automobiles for this purpose, and does not pay gasoline bills for this purpose. Perhaps Mr. Wallace and Mr. Mushet, the "watchdogs of the city treasury," will find in this paragraph a fruitful field for investigation and endeavor.

Herald.

I wish that about all of the readers of this paragraph would take the trouble to pick up the "Herald" any morning and read it. The word "Herald" has become with so many of us synonymous with "hoodoo" that I know some people who are afraid even to look at the paper—at least they act like they were. Now the "Herald" is something more to me than that. During the Hardison regime the "Herald" got four years of my time in the editorial department, and some of the affection for the name still lingers. So it comes about that I read the "Herald" very frequently. I want to say that as a newspaper—a paper that gives the NEWS—the "Herald" is superior to the "Times" and the "Examiner." You can read the "Herald" without suspicion that you are being regaled with any of General Otis's hates and feuds. The "Herald" keeps its news columns free from editorializing, and that is one comfort. I do not agree with the "Herald's" political views, nor have I ever had much sympathy

with the kid glove variety of Democracy. But these things can be passed over, and they will be found only in the editorial columns, which is the proper place for them. Compared with the "Examiner" as a newspaper, the "Herald" is vastly superior. You will not get the latest news of the latest family row in high life, from the "Herald;" you will not be bombarded with the word HEARST at every turn; you will get nothing about the latest divorce scandal—but perhaps a few lines saying that suit has been filed; you will not have Harry Thaw thrown at you on every possible occasion; you will not have crime and criminality shoved under your nose on every page. These things I like about the "Herald." There is some satisfaction in reading a paper that does not concern itself with things that are not news. I hope that this paragraph will bring the "Herald" more readers. (The "Herald" has sane news for presumably sane people. It is not catering to a clientele of sensation seekers and nobodies.) The "Herald" is welcome to this much advertising, which comes from the heart out. I am disgusted with the "Times" the "Examiner" and the "Express."

School Money.

Mr. H. W. Frank, the chairman of the finance committee of the board of education, and Mr. A. J. Wallace, the chairman of the council finance committee, have been playing their annual game in fixing the amount of money that the schools will get from the city. Mr. Frank went to Mr. Wallace with the knowledge that the council committee worked on the theory that the loudest talker gets away with the appropriation. At least Mr. Frank was told practically as much by Mr. Wallace when the investigation into school affairs was under full swing. I cannot imagine Mr. Frank complying with the Wallace theory of operations, but I will be willing to wager a small sum that Mr. Wallace understood that when Mr. Frank asked for a certain amount for the schools, the school board estimate has been prepared with proper care, and not on the principle that actuates so many city officials—ask for everything possible, talk loud and take what you can get.

Elks.

True to their local record the Elks are already stirring about in their preliminary preparations for entertaining their brethren from all over the United States next year. I do not think that anyone outside of Elksdom appreciates how great a crowd this gathering will bring to this city. At Dallas over 31,000 Elks registered, saying nothing of those who accompanied them. If Dallas can draw that number of Elks, Los Angeles ought to be able to draw at least 60,000. That many men coming means that at least 120,000 people—maybe 150,000 will be here. On trips of this sort the wives and families usually make up a greater number than the Elks themselves. The Elks have taken the proper steps in enlisting the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association. There is no organization better fitted to raise funds than the M. & M., and no organization has a better record in the entertainment line. The assistance of all sorts of organizations is being secured, and in the course of a very short time Secretary Zeehandelaar will have

the money getting machinery thoroughly oiled. The total amount estimated to be necessary for entertainment purposes, is placed at \$100,000, but this is merely the first rough calculation. Before the plans are matured it may be found that more money will be required. It goes without saying that Los Angeles will raise this amount without any hitch for entertainment purposes. It has been done before, and can be done again. It is certain that this city has never had a convention the size and importance of this Elks affair, and the time to be moving is already here.

Kuehnrich.

P. Max Kuehnrich has returned from a trip to England and Germany after an absence of about a year. Mr. Kuehnrich and his family went abroad immediately after the sale of the Los Angeles Brewery to the Zobelein interests, and he has spent his time in the most congenial manner possible, hearing all of the great musical attractions that Germany and England offer, and devoting much time to the art galleries. Mr. Kuehnrich is one of the closest observers of business conditions, and he says that Germany has been passing through a period of industrial and commercial stagnation, largely due to the slump in this country, which began about a year ago. In the last few years—ten or twenty—Germany has become an intensely aggressive commercial and industrial

country, comparable only to the United States. The great middle classes have taken the lead in this development, and when the money market hardened in consequence of the hardening in the United States, these classes felt the pinch most acutely. There has been a gradual revival, as in the United States. For the present Mr. Kuehnrich will not enter business actively, although it is inconceivable that a man of his temperament can long remain in retirement.

Chenoweth.

Over at Pasadena there is a quiet, unassuming man named Chauncey Chenoweth, who possesses a remarkably good tenor voice. As far as I know this voice is a stranger to Los Angeles, except when the Ellis Club gives a concert, for Mr. Chenoweth is one of the valued first tenors of that organization. By day Mr. Chenoweth is a master wheelwright; on Sundays he is heard in one of the Pasadena churches. This much for the first part of this story. Now for the second half. "Home Comings" are the vogue in various parts of the East these days and one of these gatherings was held at Harrisburg, Ohio, recently, a place near Columbus. I notice in one of the Columbus papers that at the exercises at the home-coming "Chauncey Chenoweth, who is now in the far West, could not be present. So he sang into a phonograph and sent the record to Harrisburg. The song of the absent member was thus heard with the rest at the church exercises." I have no means of knowing what Mr. Chenoweth sang for his old home people, but at the same time I would like to hear that record. Inasmuch as Mr. Chenoweth does not make a business of music he is heard but little, but at the same time there are few voices like his to be found. Just a trifle more resonance and that voice would attract attention anywhere.

Isabelle Curl.

Isabelle Curl's brilliant soprano voice is remembered with pleasure by thousands of music-lovers of Los Angeles and Pasadena. A letter and clippings at hand from Milan show that she has been singing leading roles with the Milan Grand Opera Company in "Barber of Seville," "Lucia," "Don Pasquale" and other operas, and has made a decided hit in her chosen calling. When Miss Curl returns to America, it may be as a member of one of the two great opera companies. Probably her name will be Italianized and then we will all be dying to pay \$4 and \$5 to hear her voice—a voice that could have been heard any Sunday at the First Methodist Church in Pasadena for whatever we chose to put into the collection plate. Of all the singers who have gone from Los Angeles, I sincerely believe that Isabelle Curl has the brightest prospects.

Singing Clubs.

I have received a personal letter from Len Behymer in the course of which he has this to say about the necessity for a great chorus: "In glancing over the announcements for the coming season I find the musical colony hopelessly subdivided. There are the Campanari Chorus, the Kingsley Chorus, the Apollo Club, and the Ellis Club, the Orpheus Singing Club. All are advertising winter business and still Los Angeles is without a representative chorus. I had the pleasure

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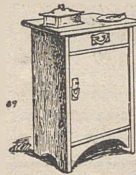
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while in Chicago of hearing the Swedish chorus at the Auditorium with Madame Marie Rappold as soloist, and found over 1200 singers on the raised seats on the mammoth stage, singing to an audience of over 8000 people. And I wondered why Los Angeles with its intensely musical public could not find a chorus of 250 voices united for the common purpose of giving to their city up-to-date choral works. All of our local clubs fill a certain niche most acceptably to themselves and their personal friends. This boosts the music game, but still personalities should be forgotten and Los Angeles, undoubtedly the greatest musical center west of Chicago, should show her other sister cities what a splendid chorus she could place in the field at a day's notice when the Damrosch Orchestra, the Russian Symphony or other similar musical organizations visit this city and demand a competent chorus to support them."

Bryan's Opinion.

About the best story that I have heard illustrating what Mr. Bryan thinks of his own chances for election, comes to me indirectly from a lecture bureau in Chicago. This bureau has been booking Mr. Bryan for several seasons. An offer was made for Bryan's services to begin in September or October. "Sorry, but I cannot accommodate you," said Bryan's manager. "Mr. Bryan will be very busy in September and October. Tell you what I can do; if January or February or March will suit you, I can get dates for you in any of those months." Now if Mr. Bryan were elected how could the booking agency deliver the goods? Mr. Bryan is not counting on being elected.

Dodging.

The city council is dodging two issues which, for the present, the gentlemen who make up that body would rather not face. One of these propositions relates to the management of the pound; the other relates to public dancing halls. Postponements are exceedingly popular with the councilmen. Both sides to these controversies are up in arms, and when that situation obtains the councilmen think of the old couplet which comes in "Olivette." "there's a time for disappearing."

"Bee."

Newspapers all over California are making much of the fact that the Sacramento "Bee" is supporting Bryan and Kern. There is nothing surprising about this. The "Bee" is as apt to support Bryan as any other candidate. I thought the chances were fair that the "Bee" would get behind the Independence League. It has been on every side of every question that has come up in California since the McClatchys obtained control of the paper. To prophesy what the "Bee" will do is a vain and futile thing. The "Bee's" policy can never be determined until the "Bee" appears. The paper carries some strength in Sacramento and adjoining territory, but not enough to swing the county against the Republican nominees.

Blackwood.

The return of John H. Blackwood from New York, where he has been engaging talent for the new Lewis Stone Company at the Auditorium, augurs well for the resump-

tion of theatrical stories along the Rialto. When John Blackwood is short of a story for the newspapers, the weather is apt to be pretty black along theatrical row. He is without question the originator of more tales of actors and actresses than any other man who ever hit this town. He has the knack of gathering the "dope," and the ability to tell it in a fashion that people want to read it. And after all, that is the quintessence of the press agent's art. Of course the versatile Blackwood will say that the company which he engaged for the Auditorium is the finest that has ever been gathered since Shakespeare's day—but we all expected that he would say that.

Tartini.

The "Musical Courier" of New York is publishing a series of articles entitled "Famous Violinists of the Past," and the second of these articles is devoted to Guiseppe Tartini. Nearly all musicians know this violinist by the single sonata "The Devil's Trill," and it is something of a surprise to know that Tartini wrote in all about 200 concertos and about as many other violin solos and that little that he wrote has ever been published. Tartini's own account of how he wrote "The Devil's Trill" has been told many times and in many places, but it is worth reprinting. The "Trill" was a great landmark in violin repertory, and always will be. Tartini's story is as follows:

"One night in the year 1713 I dreamt I had sold my soul to the devil. Everything went as I wished; my new servant anticipated my every desire. Among other things I gave him my violin to see if he could play. How great was my astonishment on hearing a sonata so wonderful and so beautiful, played with such great art and intelligence, as I had never even conceived in my boldest flights of

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fantasy. I was so delighted, so enchanted, so bewitched, that I forgot to breathe, and thus I awoke. I immediately grasped my violin, in order to retain, in part at least, the impression of my dream. In Vain! The music which I at this time composed is indeed the best that I ever wrote, and I still call it the "Devil's Trill," but the difference between it and that which so moved me is so great that I would have destroyed my instrument and have said farewell to music forever if it had been possible for me to live without the enjoyment it affords me." This reads like the "Arabian Nights," and yet the story is thoroughly in harmony with Tartini's nature, as revealed to us in other ways.

Hamburger.

The event of the week in business circles has been the formal opening of the new Hamburger store. The opening exercises were graced by the presence of the Mayor, Senator Flint and other notables, and some

really good speeches were made. The fact is that the Hamburgers have undertaken what is the largest retail commercial enterprise west of Chicago. There is no store in San Francisco comparable to this great establishment and the other coast cities are entirely out of the running. The Hamburgers exhibited dauntless courage in placing their big establishment south of Seventh street, but all of the members of this firm have unbounded confidence in the wisdom of this move, and they have the business courage to back up their belief to the last dollar.

Agricultural Fair.

And now comes the Sixth District Agricultural Association through its secretary, Dr. J. A. Edmonds, and announces that a fair is a possibility this fall. The Sixth District includes the counties of Los Angeles, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, Orange, San Diego and Imperial, and it is possible that in the district immediately outside of the city of Los Angeles enough enthusiasm can be breathed into the proposition to make some sort of a fair. Dr. Edmonds says that what is wanted is an old time fair, taking in every branch of agriculture, horticulture, and industry. Maybe it would go, but like the Scotchman I have my doubts. Perhaps the ranch men and the orchardists and the stock raisers could get up enough steam to frame up an occasion that would suit them.

Fuller.

Police Commissioner Fuller has resigned, under fire from the "Record" and the "Express" and the trouble over the red light district seems to be abating. I am rather surprised that Fuller got out. Everything had been said against him that could have been said and the ammunition wagons of both papers were empty. It is bad business to resign under fire—kills a man off. Had Fuller waited until the storm subsided and then handed in his resignation, he would have had more care for his political future.

Democrats.

Three days after the primaries, neither the regular Democrats nor the Democratic League leaders knew exactly where they stood. There will be no end of contests before the county convention, if present indications count for anything. The only thing that is certain about the supervisory situation is that Anthony Schwamm is assured of nomination in the fifth district. He will have no opposition. He believes that many Lincoln-Rooseveltters will support him. In the fourth district Frank B. Haddock appears to be in the lead. He got into the fight on his own personal account, running as "a Democrat." He is circularizing the entire district with a letter in which he claims to be the candidate of no faction. He thinks that he will have a fine chance to defeat P. J. Wilson, should Wilson run as Republican. No Democrat has appeared for the nomination in Alexander's district. One will certainly be heard from. Legislative candidates among the Democrats have all disappeared since the defeat of the Lincoln-Roosevelt wing of the Republican party. If the Lincoln-Rooseveltters had made any sort of a showing and had dictated the legislative nominations, places on the Democratic

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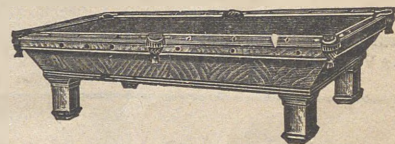
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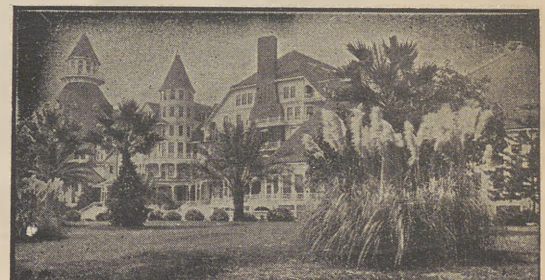
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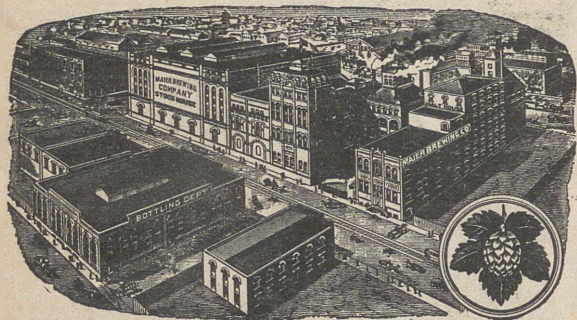
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ticket would have been in demand by good men. With the Republican "Machine" in control no one is anxious to lead Democratic forlorn hopes in any of the districts.

Hand.

I am told that George R. Hand, who has been so exceedingly energetic and popular as manager of the Democratic club, during the new regime of the past few months, and has put the club upon a substantial footing, is to succeed Richmond Plant as secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee. Hand was made secretary of the executive committee of the larger body about a month ago, in recognition of his popularity with the rank and file of the party and now he is being boosted for the bigger place. Hand was a fruit broker and lives in that political hotbed, the Sixth Ward.

Chapelle.

There will be a change in the chairmanship of the county committee not later than the moment when Anthony Schwamm is made candidate for supervisor. A candidate in the county fight cannot hold this executive leadership. Mayor Harper and the regular Democrats who are now in the saddle have been very busy in the past few days canvassing the list of Democrats for a man of county chairmanship size. As yet no preference has been expressed, but it is conceded that the head of the committee will be a practical working politician and not a pretty figure-head. Around the horse-shoe table at the Democratic Club, one Democrat who is not so very well known throughout the county but who has a considerable acquaintance in the city, has been often mentioned. This is Albert Chapelle, not Sam Chapelle, the League secretary. Albert Chapelle is a broker and former newspaper man, who was once a National Committeeman for one of the Western States and acted in a leading capacity with the National Committee in the campaign of 1900. This is mentioned merely by way of a new blood discovery, for everybody is familiar with the names of all the old warhorses in the local Democracy, each of whom has a little following and most of whom are targets for the hammer throwers.

Waterways.

No more worthy public movement has been launched in Los Angeles in recent years

than Mayor Harper's "Boost Club," now in full running order under the official title of "The Municipal Waterways Association," with Joseph H. Call as its president and active head. In this work Mr. Call is giving play to his quite original and interesting hobby that the salvation of the State in National commerce really lies in the opening of free docks and waterways and the development of water freight carrying to its full possibilities. If you wish to enjoy a really fascinating lesson in political philosophy, just induce "Joe" Call to quote figures to you for fifteen minutes on the relationship of the tariff, railroad and water transportation. Mr. Call will prove to you that the tariff benefits only the railroads and that water transportation will kill the tariff completely and solve the railroad rate question. This man Call is one of the big and unique figures of Los Angeles, for though various political movements have courted the assistance of his acknowledged ability, he has stubbornly and consistently insisted on remaining an "outsider." He is both radical and implacable and not to be "programmed."

Maud Allan.

I notice by the "Tatler" of London that an engagement announcement is expected soon in London, the parties to be Maud Allan, the dancer, and an un-named peer. This announcement leads to further speculation as to the identity of Maud Allan—and whether she is really Maud Durrant. I would recommend the San Francisco weeklies to get a recent copy of the "Tatler" which contained a full length portrait of Maud Allan, and submit it to the scores of people who knew Maud Durrant in her life as a young girl in the northern city. If Maud Allan and Maud Durrant are really the same person, there is to be found in this "tip" the foundation for a "human interest" story, the like of which is not often to be found in the daily newspaper offices.

Mitchell.

I must confess that I see no reason for all of the racket that is being kicked up because Robert Mitchell, the Lincoln-Roosevelt candidate for the Assembly in the Seventy-fifth district, voted twice at the recent primary. That his vote slipped through is not a very good recommendation for the watchfulness and efficiency of the election officers, who probably would have been in ignorance of the matter even now if Mitchell had not himself called attention to his delinquency. There seems to be no doubt that Mitchell was excited and did not know what he was doing when he cast his second vote. It is entirely within reach of reason that he forgot that he had voted, considering the stress he was under. This is one of the things that might as well be wiped off the slate. It is not, as the "Times" would lead us to believe, an indication that repeating is countenanced by all reformers, when the repeating is done to their benefit.



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Lucille's Letter

My Dear Harriet:—

The stores are in the throes of between seasons again, and the wails that go up from the shop keepers are positively heart rending. Already fall consignments are arriving, and it is really bewildering to know whether to look at autumn goods or at summer fancies. I decided the problem by viewing both.

At the Ville I peeped into the bathing suit department. You can find nothing gaudy or cheaply elaborate in their stock. Sober black mohairs and silk poplins, neatly adorned with rows of black braid, predominate. The quaint Dutch necks and sailor collar effects are found in all the varied styles, sometimes with a knot of scarlet silk at the throat to give color to the sombre effect, and some absolutely plain.

From bathing suits to fall garments is a far cry, but I made the leap by going to the Boston Store. They have some hand-

some creations for the early autumn trade in all the wanted shades and styles of suits. The new garments are elaborately bedecked with braid, satin bands, buttons and frogs. The sleeves are all long and most of them have a pretty turn-back cuff trimmed with bands and buttons. One beauty was in dull green with a narrow black stripe. The skirt was gored, with a long line of buttons running from waistband to hem, front and back. The coat was adorned with trimmings to match, and very smart with its many black buttons and braiding. Another was in cataba shade, elaborately braided and decorated and with a beauteous pleated skirt that completely captured my fancy. These suits beggar description, dear girl. They have so many sorts of trimming on one suit that we'd have to rob the unabridged for adjectives—so just come in and see for yourself.

If you don't want a suit ready made, you can get the material and have one made to suit yourself, by going to Blackstone's. At their dress goods department you will find the new moravians, for which they are sole agents. These moravians have a lustrous sheen that is simply beautiful, and they are

all sponged and shrunk before you buy them so there's no fear of losing the lustre. But, blessing of blessings, they are spot-proof. Every shade you know of is to be found in this material. I saw an exquisite tone of brown and another in delicate champagne. Then, too, there are all the varieties of blue, the blacks, deep wine shades, and tender tones of lavender and gray. Every one can be suited here, from the blushing bud to the stately matron of many seasons.

Well, here's hoping to see some fall bonnets next time.

As ever yours,

LUCILLE.

South Figueroa Street, August thirteenth.

Deborah's Diary

The popularity of stage favorites is ephemeral at best, and naturally so. But during the past ten years there have been not a few actors and actresses engaged in stock work in Los Angeles who have won a permanent place in the esteem and affection of theater-goers. Among such was Mary Van Buren, who for a number of seasons was T. Daniel Frawley's leading woman, and who subsequently filled a prolonged engagement with the Burbank Stock Company. It seems that Miss Van Buren's last appearance on any stage was when she concluded her season with Mr. Morosco a year ago last April. News has just reached here that this popular actress and charming woman was married in England last month to Mr. P. C. Paul, an Anglo-Indian millionaire. The ceremony took place in the Greek Church in London, July 27, and was followed by a reception at the Carlton Hotel, given by the bride's brother, Mr. Leonard Haynes of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Paul are spending their honeymoon in a motor tour through England, and in the fall will sail for Calcutta, India, where Mr. Paul has large interests.

High Tide at Avalon.

The rush of summer visitors to Avalon has reached high tide and from now on till the first of September hotels, cottages and camps will be taxed to their utmost to take care of the over-Sunday crowds. Last week while no one was compelled to "sleep on the sand" yet the state rooms of the Hermosa had to be pressed into service on Saturday night and every hotel reported "crowded to the roof." People who are so foolish as to come over on Saturday without reservations of rooms in advance will regret it. Among the prominent guests now here are George Wingfield and his bride of Goldfield, whose marriage took place last week in San Francisco. Mr. Wingfield enjoys the

goat hunting and shot nine on his first hunting trip, one of them a little kid which that evening was part of the menu at a dinner given by the Wingfields to Goldfield people at the Metropole.

Mrs. W. B. Cline and daughters, Miss Constance and Miss Alice are spending some time at the Metropole.

Mrs. E. P. Johnson and daughter, Miss Johnson, were over-Sunday guests at the Metropole.

Captain and Mrs. C. M. Goodall and their daughter Helen who have been spending



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Grounds where Spanish Dinners will be served as in Old Californian Days.

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six weeks at the Metropole as is their annual custom, return to their home in Oakland the end of this week.

Mrs. Simon Maier was hostess at a bridge party, followed by a luncheon at the Metropole one day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sparks Berry are spending ten days at the Metropole enjoying island life.

Gail Borden and family have been enjoying the luxuries of tent life in the

Island Villa eucalyptus grove.

E. A. Salisbury who is at the Metropole is entertaining the sorority and college boys and girls, of which there are some fifty on the island, with numerous moonlight launch rides, picnics and luncheons at the various coves along the shore.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Manning went to Santa Barbara early in the week, the guests of Commodore and Mrs. Tutt on their handsome yacht Anemone. They will remain till

after the races are over at the end of the week when the Anemone will again return to Avalon.

Miss Lockwood is the guest of Miss Katherine Banning at the Banning cottage on Sumner Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Wotkyns of Pasadena spent Sunday at the Metropole.

Mrs. Volney Peyton and Miss Enda Peyton were among the week-end guests registered at the Metropole.

On the Stage and Off

The Orpheum has acquired a habit of finding geniuses among its attaches and of sending them on the road to fame. The latest aspirant to vaudeville honors is Warwick Horne, who assists Henry Sonneberg in the pleasant and otherwise task of selling tick-

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Last Times, Saturday of

"Masters of Men"

Beginning Sunday Matinee

**"When Knighthood
was in Flower"**

Matinees every Sunday and Saturday, 10c
and 25c. Evenings, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

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Commencing Monday Matinee, August 17.

Four Fords

The World's Greatest Dancing Quartette

Tom Davis Trio

Motoring in Mid-Air

Ines & Taki

European Eccentric Duettists

Basque Quartette

Famous Grand Opera Vocalists

Fred Singer

"The Violin Maker of Cremona"

LaVine Cimaron Trio

Grotesque Comedy and Dancing Travesty,

"IMAGINATION"

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Famous English Character Comedienne

MATINEE EVERY DAY

Evenings, 10c, 25c, 50c and 75c.

Matinees, 10c, 25c and 50c.

ets, dispelling grouches and adopting the smile that won't come off. Young Mr. Horne promises to be a second Houdini. Not only has he mastered a number of difficult handcuff tricks, but he has delved into the "black art," and has a number of magician tricks at his command. Recently at Venice he was heavily manacled by a friend and dived into the canal. In a few moments he made his appearance before an admiring crowd, absolutely free of his manacles. It may not be long before we have the pleasure of seeing Horne on the Orpheum circuit.

William Desmond labors as hard as a cholo this week—not with pick and shovel, to be sure, but with voice and gesture, until he is well nigh spent. He delivers a flamingly red, white and blue speech to a mob of supers with all the impassioned fervor of a martyr socialist standing in front of the "Times" building. Although a few irrepressible souls snicker heartlessly at the situation, Desmond really saves the act by his utter abandonment to his part. The Burbank company expends its most strenuous efforts on "Masters of Men," and almost succeeds in making something of nothing. Harry Mestayer makes the most of a "fat" juvenile part, and is ably seconded by Elsie Esmond. Blanche Hall is a delightful ingenue in the leading role, even though the feminine portion of her audience objects audibly to a new and unbecoming style of coiffure which she has adopted.

"Masters of Men" is not a good play. It is intended as a reform political drama, but it lacks substance. We are made to feel that the author sadly misses his point, and gets laughed at for his pains.

Despite its old-fashioned "asides," its up-stage conversations and its general air of theatricalism, "The Wife" rarely is without interest to the average theater-goer. As played at the Belasco it is freshened wonderfully by the individual and collective excellence of the actors. Hobart Bosworth has a part wonderfully well suited to him in John Rutherford. He lends to it all the dignity of physique and the singular beauty of voice and laughter that such a character needs. As the wife Jane Grey is winsomely appealing, and her emotional scenes are handled with a gratifying lack of hysteria. Dorothy Bernard and Charles Ruggles are ideal as the "calf lovers," and Richard Vivian all that could be desired as Robert Gray. In the art of portraying the truly villainous cad Harry Glazier is a past master, and his Culver does not fall below the usual excellent standard. An admirable character bit is done by Howard Scott as the old secretary.

Ibsen, the poet, Grieg the composer, James the actor, is the trilogy united in "Peer Gynt," best known until the play was brought to the stage, by the concert orchestras. Mr. James has a concert orchestra to perform not only the first and best known suite, but the second suite, which Grieg wrote on Ibsen's invitation when "Peer Gynt" was first produced in Copenhagen. Though referred to as the Norwegian Rip Van Winkle, because it is an allegory embracing the intimate domestic life of mountain peasants entwined with their folk and fairy lore, and the lusty young braggart of the early scenes is finally disclosed in his snowy maturity, "Peer Gynt" is more aptly described in the Balzac term, "A comedy of human life." James is said to do everything as Peer. He is at first youth, a bragging brawler, an amiable, beloved scamp; in his cups he sees visions of troll (fairy) land, to which he rides across the mountains on the back of a wild boar. In the later scenes he is the life-shriven old home wanderer, returning home. The ship on which he is sailing splits on a rock in the storm, and though others sink with the wreck, he is saved. Finally, after a career of extraordinary material success, and the gratification of every "pleasure," he finds real "happiness" in the arms of his boyhood sweetheart. The scenic side is embroidered in fourteen massive settings. The cast numbers thirty-seven, and the James organization totals nearly eighty. There are three ballets, one whole scene being given to Anitra's Dance, of the first Grieg "Peer Gynt" suite. There are two lyric numbers. It is the longest and most exacting role Mr. James has ever played, not even excepting Hamlet.

Grand—"The Typewriter Girl" is the promised offering of the Gayety Company at the Grand for the week commencing with next Sunday matinee. The book is from the pen of W. H. Lytell, and the music by Kirk Patrick. A "living picture" novelty is promised that will put the "bathing beauties" out of memory. As to the typewriter girl herself, she is one of those fictional typewriters whose only business in life is to flirt over the telephone, wear picture hats, and go out to lunch with the boss. Though utterly unknown in real life, this young woman is thoroughly amusing in musical comedy, and if the show ends with the typewriter girl in the divorce court, why that only adds to her piquancy. "The Typewriter Girl" at the Grand will be aided and abetted in her pranks by the whole feminine contingent at the Grand.

Orpheum—The Four Fords are again announced for the Orpheum. These dancers,

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THE GAYETY COMPANY

In the New Show

Commencing Sunday Matinee, August 16.

"The Typewriter Girl"

By Lytell and Patrick.

New Ideas—New Songs—New Comedy

There will be "something doing" this week.

Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday

Matinees, 10c, 25c; boxes, 50c.
Evenings, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c; boxes, 75c.

who are actually brothers and sisters, are recognized as the cleverest stage dancers of America, and their appearance is expected at least once each season by the patrons of the Orpheum. The Tom Davis Trio will offer next week at the Orpheum a sensation that outranks the famous Globe of Death that has been forbidden in many cities because of its hazardous character. As in the Globe of Death, the Tom Davis Trio perform on motorcycles, but in this case in a saucer-shaped track small enough to be comfortably handled on the stage. During the second part of the act this track is raised high above the stage, and the performers, three in number, are seen whirling around on the apparently frail structure at a rate of speed difficult to estimate, but not far from forty miles an hour. "Motoring in Mid-air" is not likely to become a popular pastime, but as a thrilling spectacle it has never been excelled. Ines and Taki, a duo of Italian musicians, are warranted to astound the vaudevillian who hears them for the first time. Mlle. Ines possesses a soprano of wonderful sweetness, and M. Taki displays a vocal power that has no comparison except the deep notes of an immense tuba or the tones of a pipe organ. From the present week's program there will be retained the Basque Quartet, Fred Singer, The Lavine-Cimaron Trio, Barry & Hughes and Katie Barry.

Belasco—James Crawford's new farce, "Muttsburg Life Insurance" will have its premiere Monday night on the Belasco stage in honor of the National Underwriters Association.

Morosco—The Burbank company will revive "When Knighthood Was in Flower" next week, with Blanche Hall as Mary Tudor and William Desmond as Brandon.

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Among the Artists

BY RENE T. DE QUELIN

A visit to William Wendt's studio developed the fact that he had received a letter from Mrs. Symons, the wife of Gardner Symons, the landscape painter, who went east about eight months ago to paint winter effects, and from there to England for the purpose of exhibition and sales. From Mrs. Symons's letter it appears that her husband has been received quite enthusiastically, his special line of landscape being greatly admired. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Symons does not write himself, as direct information from such a painter would be of much interest.

Mr. William Wendt and also his wife, Julia Bracken Wendt, are both working hard for the fall and winter exhibitions. Mr. Wendt is putting forth all his force and energy on some large landscapes that he started some two years ago, which he put aside for deep study and ultimate perfection. One canvas the writer saw which was drawing toward completion showed the wisdom of doing serious work in this way. It was superb in color, exceptionally fine in values, and vigorously powerful in execution. The technique was perfect. Its sturdy and forceful expression is of the healthy

kind, absolutely devoid of any eccentricities, also devoid of academical rule and rote, that is refreshing in the highest degree, as it gives us work from an individual absolutely free from the trammels of others. The work of this artist bids fair to take the East by storm, this fall, notwithstanding the powerful impression he has made there, especially in Chicago. Mrs. Wendt is making up for lost time necessitated by the building of her new studio. She is now working upon some important busts, bas-reliefs and decorative pieces of great strength and beauty. The conceptions of some are exceptionally fine and beautifully rendered. This sculptress has remarkable faculty and facility in low reliefs, a quality so essential for good numismatic art, and the one in which Augustus Saint Gaudens so excelled. It is expected that Mrs. Wendt will send some of her decorative work to the Sacramento fair, but this depends upon her ability to get the casts out in time. It is an extraordinary thing, but nevertheless a fact that no good casting plaster is to be had in Los Angeles. Sculptors wishing to do perfect work of that nature are compelled to send East for it.

Miss Lillian Drain has been appointed

illustrator on the staff of a magazine published here, called "The Spark." This work will engage a great deal of her time; it is expected to make this magazine unusually attractive.

For those interested in etchings, there is a good article in the current month's "Studio," giving some excellent reproductions by D. Y. Cameron, with a clever review of his work. The plates show that Mr. Cameron is a master draughtsman, the first essential quality necessary for a good etcher. Next, he shows remarkable power and force in his work, the result of many years persistent and steady effort in this particular line. In comparing his work of today with that published three years ago, one cannot help but be impressed with the wonderful strides he has made. His color notes and values are remarkable. The lights in his etchings are wonderfully enhanced by the peculiar manner in which he handles his shadows, leaving much detail in imaginative obscurity. Yet we are impressed with the magic life and movement in the suggestive mysterious shadows, much the same as we are in Monticello's marvelous paintings. Mr. Cameron's forte seems to be architectural subjects; he

has made some beautiful plates of splendid old cathedrals of Europe.

An extremely interesting article in "The Studio" by E. B. Havell on the new Indian School is particularly attractive, and has brought out the fact that the Bengalese, contrary to what has been adjudged of them, are really great artists. It has also been proved that they have some wonderful old Mogul paintings of the best period. The article is of great value because the British have tried for years to make these people believe that they had no art, and must follow British methods of expression. This has been proved to be folly, since they are now

working on their own lines, having resurrected the old masters as true guides for their own peculiar expression. The East Indian architecture is noted for its unsurpassed beauty, as well as for its details of ornament and decoration. In fact, there is hardly anything that can compare with it in gorgeousness and true refinement of feeling, and should not their painting be of the same standard? Their methods of concentration and memory, as applied to their work, would be of immense value to the European.

In the coming California State Fair, to be held in Sacramento, August 29th to September 5th, it is interesting to know that many

prizes are offered in the fine arts, art craft and commercial art sections. Any one intending to exhibit may deliver these exhibits, properly packed and addressed, care of the commissioner, Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles. Freight will be paid, out and return, from this point. All works must be delivered at the Chamber of Commerce not later than August 18.

Bans were published last Sunday, for the first time in the Church of the Angels, Garvanza, announcing the intention of marriage between Miss Nellie Sheldon, artist, of Los Angeles, and Mr. Graham Woodbridge Lawrence of Marshalltown, Iowa.

Autos and Autoists

By W. CUMMING MONTGOMERIE

During the past week I have had the pleasure of inspecting a newcomer in the motor world. I refer to the Corbin, situated in the same building as the Electrical Construction Company on South Main street. This car is made in several models, chief among them being model 0, which is a five-passenger touring car and sells for the very moderate price of \$2650.

The motor is a four-cylinder, four-cycle, water-cooled, and cast separately, conservatively rated at 30 H.P., the bore being $4\frac{1}{2}$ with a $4\frac{1}{4}$ stroke. The valves are placed in cages located in the heads of the cylinders and can be removed by loosening one nut; the whole motor may be dismantled and taken out without disturbing the crankcase. The valves are mechanically operated from a single cam shaft on the left hand side of the motor. The cam housing carries levers which are interposed between the cams and push rods, thereby eliminating wear. The oil pump is of the plunger type, with ball checks, and is operated directly by an eccentric on the cam shaft, the oil chamber being cast in the crank case. The transmission gives a speed forward and a reverse, being of the selective type, sliding gear. The whole make-up of the car spells facility in getting at anything that may require replacement. There are two large inspection chambers in the engine base and through these anything may be attended to in the crank case.

The rear axle is the semi-floating type mounted entirely on imported annular ball bearings. The driving shafts are made of the finest $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent nickel steel, carefully heat treated. The driving gears are 5 pitch, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch face, carbonized and hardened. The thrust of the driving pinion is mounted on three annular ball bearings, two back of the pinion, and one in front. A ball thrust bearing is also provided here to relieve the annular bearings from the thrust of the pinion. There are two breaks on each rear wheel, both of the internal expanding type and cam actuated on two separate drums.

The phenomenal success that this car has been making in the various hill-climbing competitions, track and road races and endurance contests has been the talk of the motoring public this spring. In one instance in an economy run of 95 miles the Corbin won with a consumption of only 4 gallons

11 ounces of gasoline. Again it broke the Readville track record for 50 miles, completing the run in the extraordinary time of 1 hour, 2 minutes, 14 4-5 seconds, and defeating many cars of twice its horse-power. These are only a few of the many wins by this wonderful little car during the season.

Three entries have already been received for the Vanderbilt Cup race, the latest aspirant being a special Chalmers Detroit 50 horsepower. D. S. Harrington of Worcester, Mass., who makes the entry through the Worcester Automobile Club, is the Worcester and Providence representative of the Chalmers-Detroit company. The car is to be driven by Oliver Light, who has for some time been connected with the Chalmers-Detroit company, and who has driven in numerous short distance races and endurance contests. It is possible that the Chalmers-Detroit people may enter two more cars to make up the complement of three allowed under the rules for the race.

The elimination trial to select the American team in the cup race is set for Saturday, October 10.

It has always seemed an extraordinary thing to me that there never has been a Los Angeles representative for the Michelin Tire Company. This oversight of theirs has now been remedied, Messrs. Coleman & Bentel having accepted the representation of this great tire. It will be remembered that Messrs. Coleman & Bentel formerly held the agency for Continental tires, but owing to the magnificent showing that Michelines have been making throughout the world they could not possibly let these tires remain unrepresented in Los Angeles any longer. Michelin tires were on the first twelve cars to finish in the Grand Prix this year; that in itself speaks volumes for the efficiency and excellency of the tires, when at certain times during the race some of the cars attained the terrific speed of 120 miles an hour. These tires in my opinion and I think in the opinion of all of those who are judges are the standard tires of the world. They were considered so ten years ago and they have the same great reputation now. These tires are made in all the standard types and sizes, both in the American and metric systems. There are the flat-tread, which are generally considered the fastest racing tires made today, and then there are the various

types of round treads for touring cars. These tires can be fitted to any make of clincher and quick detachable rim. Messrs. Coleman & Bentel are daily receiving large stocks of tires and probably by the time this reaches my readers they will be fully equipped to fulfill the enormous demand that is sure to be made for these famous tires.

Leon T. Shettler has signed with the Kisselkar and Reo factories for a five year contract. He expects to handle a larger number of both lines of cars in the coming year than hitherto.

Harris Hanshue has come to Los Angeles to discuss plans for the North Baldy race with Mr. Shettler. Hanshue will probably drive the last part of the race up the mountain.

In addition to the 40 horse-power Kisselkar that the factory has been turning out the 1909 output will include a four-cylinder thirty horse-power touring car which will sell for \$1500 and a six-cylinder sixty horse-power touring car which will be retailed to the public for \$3000.

Nearly everyone who has had any experience with batteries is glad to dispense with them, provided that he can be sure that the mechanical appliances taking their place are thoroughly reliable. The magneto is thoroughly reliable, provided it is made very strong and very powerful. Every apparatus of the kind has two weak points. One which is common to the battery and magneto systems of ignition is the possibility of breaking off. The other weak point is the fact that permanent magnets have a tendency to lose their magnetism with time, and particularly when subject to the conditions ruling in a motor car. The magneto, it must be remembered, depends for its current upon the presence of a magnetic field, produced by the permanent magnets which enclose it, and in which the armature revolves. The ability to retain the magnetism depends upon a quality of which one does not hear so frequently now as in the early days of electricity, viz: cohesive force. Up till very recently no steel made could be relied upon to keep its magnetism for long, more particularly if subject to vibration. Assuming for the moment that the theory of magnetism is correct, and that when not magnetized the molecules of any piece of iron or steel form closed figures, satisfying each

other's attraction, and that, when magnetized, these figures are forcibly opened by the molecules being torn asunder by the magnetizing force; with permanent magnets the coercive force holds the molecules in the magnetized position. Hence it will easily be understood that vibration, such as every magneto on a motor car is subject to, tends to shake up the molecules, and to allow them to gradually return to the position of non-magnetization. And every small fraction through which they return means a small loss of power in the magneto as a whole.

Modern steel makers, especially those who have devoted themselves to the manufacture of steel for magnetic purposes, have produced a metal alloyed I believe with tungsten that has very much higher coercive force than anything that could be produced a few years ago. The production of this

high-class magnetic steel has been demanded by the introduction of the special "moving coil" measuring instruments, of which large numbers are made, and whose correct readings depend upon the magnetism of the steel magnets used in their construction remaining constant. These instruments have given great satisfaction, and their magnets evidently retain their magnetism well.

But it must be remembered that the vibration to which they are subject in an electricity generating station is very trifling indeed compared to that to which the magneto on a motor car is subject. The magneto on a motor car has not to conform to the same severe conditions as the measuring instruments referred to. It performs its work satisfactorily so long as it produces a spark of sufficient energy to ignite the charge, and therefore the method that should be adopted in the design of magnetos for motor car work is to provide plenty of surplus magnetism in the field magnets, and this can only be accomplished by having large magnets and magnetizing them well.

Small magnets which will retain their magnetism can be made, owing to the excellence of the steel above referred to, and it may happen that a well made magneto, with specially good samples of steel, will hold its power for a long time. But it is wiser for the motorist who wishes to avoid future troubles to pay the comparatively small additional cost for larger magnets. Larger magnets also enable larger wires to be used upon the armature, with the result that the breakage of armature wires where they are connected should be less frequent.

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Financial

By ALBERT SEARL, Stocks & Bonds, 400-401 Grosse Bldg

Leading oil stocks continue to be favored by investors in the standard securities market, Central being an issue that recently has had a substantial rise. The indications are that for some time the oils will be grabbed whenever the desirable ones may be secured at anything like a reasonable figure.

Bank consolidation rumors are in the air, with the arrival of the time for the new \$200,000 clearing house rule to become effective. I am still a bull on the best of the bank stocks that now may be purchased at something like a sensible figure, where formerly the price was prohibitive. I wonder how many investors will recall the rush to subscribe for the shares of the First National when it swallowed half a dozen of its smaller sisters, by amalgamation and otherwise, a few years ago. The stock then was turned out to a few elect at \$400 a share. Now it may be purchased for something less than that figure—and at less in spite of the fact that it is worth more intrinsically at the present time than ever before.

German American Savings went begging early in the week below \$290 a share. The stock is a snap at \$300, paying as it does nearly seven per cent on that basis. The bank is increasing its surplus all the time.

Los Angeles Home Preferred and United

States Long Distance paid their regular quarterly dividends of \$1.25 and \$1.00 respectively, this week, with Home Preferred selling at about \$48 and United States Long Distance at about \$45 a share. One year from now investors will begin to remark, when realizing what they missed by keeping out of the market: "Ain't it awful Mabel."

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Coachella, Cal., to begin business. The capital stock is \$25,000 and among the incorporators are J. F. Hull, Leander Allen and George C. Huntington.

The new bank being organized in Riverside will expend \$7000 for a building. E. J. Gills, formerly of the Commercial National of Los Angeles, will be cashier.

W. J. Pentelow, one of the founders of the Corona National Bank, has resigned as president and as director, and the cashier, Mason Terpening succeeds him as director. C. D. McNeil has bought Mr. Pentelow's stock. For the present the office of president will not be filled and the vice-president, Mr. Stoner will serve until the next annual election.

W. H. Ryan, who until recently was cashier of the Union National Bank of Streeter, Ill., has become cashier of the new First National of Highgrove.

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12th and Main

Fred J. Muller of Los Angeles has become identified with the First National Bank, and the Citizen's Bank of Corona, and will succeed John P. Key as cashier of the First National, Mr. Key removing to Pasadena.

Ivanhoe school district, Los Angeles county, votes August 28 on an issue of \$5000 for additions to building.

Brawley school district, Imperial county, votes August 22 on an issue of \$25,000 for lot and building.

The county treasurer of Imperial county will sell \$8000 in bonds on August 31.

George E. Edwards has bought the \$7000 issue of the Rafaela school district, Santa Barbara county, paying \$301 premium.

The Los Angeles supervisors will sell the \$60,000 issue of the Alhambra school district, on August 24.

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August 17, 18, 24 and 25; September 15 and 16.

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St. Louis	67.50	Boston	110.50
Omaha	60.00	Philadelphia	108.50
New Orleans	67.50	Baltimore	107.50
Kansas City	60.00	Washington, D.C.	107.50
St. Paul	73.50	Montreal	108.50
Minneapolis	73.50	Toronto	94.40
Memphis	67.50	Houston	60.00

Besides many other points.

Long time limits.

Toledo, \$80.75; August 24, 25.

Kansas City, \$60.00; Sept. 23, 24, 25.

Denver, \$55.00; Sept. 3, 4, 5, 14, 15, 21 to 27. Albuquerque, Sept. 23 to 27. Rate to be announced later.

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**SOUTHERN
PACIFIC**

The Los Angeles Trust Co. has bought the \$45,000 issue of the Long Beach school bonds, paying \$455 premium.

The Los Angeles county supervisors will sell the \$3000 issue of the Machado school district on August 17.

Allison school district votes August 22 on an issue of \$2500.

The San Bernardino school district, San Bernardino county, has voted to issue \$35,000 bonds for new school houses.

Upland, San Bernardino county, will sell an issue of \$50,000 on August 17.

Improvement bonds to the amount of \$110,000 will be sold by the city council of San Bernardino on September 7.

The State Board of Examiners has purchased the \$15,000 issue of Duarte, paying a premium of \$690.

The Los Angeles Trust Company has bought the \$423 issue of the Mount Olive School district, paying a premium of \$1.

Covina Union High School district votes August 24 on an issue of \$60,000 for lots and building.

Literary

The Lippincotts have issued the second volume of "The Works of James Buchanan," edited by Prof. John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University. The first volume, which was published some weeks ago, and which has been attracting much attention, included the material down to the year 1830, while the new volume comprises the speeches, state papers, etc., of President Buchanan, from 1830 till 1836. Another volume will probably be issued during the summer.

Sydney George Fisher's "The Struggle for American Independence," recently published by the Lippincotts, has stirred up quite a commotion in various quarters, because of the author's somewhat unusual views in respect to the Revolutionary War, and the acts leading up to it. A number of historical critics have contended that Mr. Fisher is too apt to accept the point of view of the Tories of the Revolutionary period, rather than that of the Americans themselves, and their supporters in England; but Mr. Fisher holds that this is not the case, that he has weighed the facts carefully, and that our histories have in numerous respects been built upon patriotic but entirely erroneous and unsubstantiated, contemporary accounts. The Canadian newspapers, as one might expect, have given much attention to the work, some of the more important ones giving it quarter and half page reviews. Practically all of them that have reviewed the work hold that it is the fairest treatment of the subject yet written by a citizen of this country, and that for the first time an adequate idea of the true state of affairs is given to the people of the United States.

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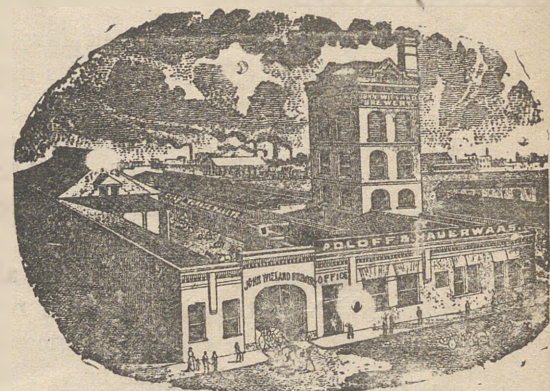
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